

**Selected Bibliography of  
Assessment Resources**  
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This bibliography represents a sample of the assessment resources that are available at Food Aid Management's (FAM) Food Security Resource Center (FSRC). The bibliography includes publications that focus on food security assessment, participatory rural appraisal (PRA), and sampling techniques.

**FSRC Resources on Food Security Assessment**

**Social survey methods: Fieldguide for development workers.** 1995. Nichols, Paul; OXFAM. 131p. FSRC #7157.

Guidelines on social survey methodologies designed to help fieldworkers decide when and how to conduct a survey. Provides information on survey methodologies and tools, study design, training of fieldworkers, form design, sampling issues, data analysis, and presenting the data.

**Latin America regional guidelines: Application of household livelihood security indicators in baseline studies.** 1998. CARE; Latin America and Caribbean Regional Technical Committee. 62p. FSRC #7133.

Developed through series of meetings in 1997 and 1998, this document presents guidelines for operationalizing HLS indicators in baseline studies and evaluations in CARE's Latin America/Caribbean Region. Sourcebook provides detailed information on the household livelihood security indicators selected by the Latin America Regional Technical Committee and various options for applying the indicators in baseline studies.

**Proyecto Altura-2: Estudio de linea de base.** 1997. CARE Peru. 92p. FSRC #7132.

Baseline study conducted between October 1996-April 1997 for Project ALTURA, CARE Peru's Sustainable Agriculture Project, based on 1,353 families in 113 communities.

**Incorporating problem analysis tools in household livelihood security diagnosis.** 1998. Frankenberger, Timothy R.; CARE. 25p. FSRC #7052.

Discusses the importance of identification of vulnerable groups in household livelihood security diagnostic activities is to. Focuses on the identification of problems (needs) and potential opportunities through participatory data collection processes carried out with communities.

**Household livelihood security assessment planning guide.** 1997. CARE Asia Region; Schroeder, Judy; Sastry, U.V.K.V. 35p. FSRC #7051.

Based on two household livelihood security assessment experiences (India and Sri Lanka), serves as a resource guide for CARE Country Offices in the Asia region. Concentrates on the critical planning stage and outlines a number of basic planning steps, checklist, and model timeline to prepare for a Household Livelihood Security Assessment.

**Tips for collecting, reviewing, and analyzing secondary data.** 1998. CARE; Partnership & Household Livelihood Security Unit (PHLS). 18p. FSRC #7046.

Provides tips for accessing and using secondary data (data collected from other sources and/or for other purposes), which can serve as valuable and cost-effective way for gaining knowledge and insight into a broad range of issues.

**How reliable are group informant ratings? Test of food security rating in Honduras.** 1998. Bergeron, Gilles; Sutkover Morris, Saul; Medina Banegas, Juan Manuel; International Food Policy Research Institute. 29p. FSRC #7043.

Findings of studies conducted among rural households in Honduras to assess the reliability of group informant ratings. Recommendations are given as to how to strengthen the reliability of this method.

**Proceedings of the household livelihood security workshop "Thinking and practicing HLS".** 1998. CARE - East Africa and Middle East Region. 46p. FSRC #7039.

Report of the proceedings of the first regional workshop on Household Livelihood Security for CARE's East Africa and Middle East Regional Management Unit. Discusses operationalization of household livelihood security at two levels, program planning and program/project design.

**Preparing for a rapid livelihood security assessment (RLSA): Guidelines and checklist.** CARE - East Africa Region. 28p. FSRC #7038.

Document prepared to guide CARE country offices in their planning and implementation of Rapid Food and Livelihood Security Assessments (RLSA).

**Chapter 2, Assessments. Field operations guide for disaster assessment and response (version 3.0).** 1999. USAID; Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. [200]p.

Chapter from USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance's Field Operations Guide. Chapter serves as guide to conducting initial assessments in disaster situations. Discusses purpose, types, and elements of an assessment; collecting and analyzing data; preparing recommendations; and submitting assessment reports to OFDA. Includes assessment checklists and reference information by sector and reference annexes for displaced populations at risk. Available at [http://www.info.usaid.gov/hum\\_response/ofda/fog/](http://www.info.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/fog/)

**Assessment guidelines: Role and impact of WFP-food aid with respect to national and household food security.** 1997. World Food Programme. 8p. FSRC #7010.

Food security assessment guidelines for World Food Programme country offices.

**Field guide on rapid nutritional assessment in emergencies.** 1995. World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean. 62p. FSRC #7009.

Guide designed to assist in designing, planning, implementing and reporting reliable nutritional assessment in emergency situations.

**Food security assessments in emergencies.** 1998. Van der Kam, Saskia; Médecins Sans Frontières Holland. 6p. FSRC #6986.

Bibliography prepared by participants of the Food Security Assessment in Emergencies Workshop, held in Amsterdam on December 2-3, 1997.

**Food security assessments in emergencies: Report of an inter-agency workshop.** 1997. Médecins Sans Frontières Holland; van der Kam, Saskia. 50p. FSRC #6985.

Report of a conference organized by Médecins Sans Frontières in Amsterdam on December 2-3, 1997, whose purpose was to share and develop and understanding of the various food security assessment methods in emergencies.

**Household food economy analysis: What is it?** Save the Children Fund UK. 20p. FSRC #6906.

Description of Save the Children UK's household food economy approach to food security assessment. Includes guidelines on how to obtain information, how to interview and conduct assessments, and what questions to ask.

**FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment mission to Indonesia.** 1998. Food and Agriculture Organization. 24p. FSRC #6905.

Report of a mission by FAO/WFP to Indonesia in April 1998 to assess the crop and food supply situation and to determine food import requirements.

**Joint food aid needs assessment mission report, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. 1998.** *World Food Programme; UNHCR. 60p. FSRC #6881.*

Report on the Joint WFP-UNHCR Food Needs Assessment Mission conducted in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from March 5-13, 1998.

**Review of agriculture project baseline surveying tools of Title II funded PVOs. 1998.** *Bonnard, Patricia; Food Aid Management. 40p. FSRC #6837.*

Presents the findings of a rapid first-cut review of baseline survey methods employed in the implementation of USAID Title II agriculture products. Emphasis is placed on tools for which information and supporting documents were readily available, on problems shared by the majority of member PVOs, and on short-term recommendations that can be instituted easily by most PVOs regardless of their resource and technical capacity.

**Identifying the food insecure: The application of mixed-method approaches in India. 1997.** *Chung, Kimberly; Haddad, Lawrence; Ramakrishna, Jayashree; Riely, Frank; International Food Policy Research Institute. 70p. FSRC #6798.*

Reports on two methods for identifying alternative indicators of chronic and acute food insecurity for use in targeting food aid. Uses data collected in four villages in the semi-arid tropics of south-central India to illustrate a qualitative and quantitative method for identifying alternative indicators.

**CRS rapid assessment of drought conditions, Indonesia, February 1998.** *Catholic Relief Services. 5p. FSRC #6743.*

Assessment of drought conditions in 4 Indonesian provinces, February 1998. Report discusses the following categories: estimated total population; area of drought-affected populations; availability of food; access to food; utilization; health; water support; coping mechanisms; GOI response to date.

**World Vision International food security assessment, Liberia. 1997.** *World Vision International. [40]p. FSRC #6578.*

Summarizes findings of food security assessment conducted in Liberia. Outlines methodology. Includes information on food availability (crop data, agricultural assessments), food access (access assessments, ration schedules, food aid), and food usage (diet, maternal and child nutrition, nutritional assessments, access to health care). Presents recommendations.

**Joint WFP/UNHCR food assessment mission in the Great Lakes region Tanzania. 1996.** *Rwanda/Burundi Regional Refugee Operation; World Food Programme; United Nations High Commission on Refugees. [40]p. FSRC #6470.*

Report on UNHCR local food assessment conducted in Tanzania. Reviews socioeconomic and food supply situation of refugees from Rwanda and Burundi. Examines population trends, coping mechanisms, health and nutritional status, environment, impact of the refugees on host population, food ration/food basket composition, food distribution, and logistics.

**Baseline vulnerability assessment for Haiti. 1993.** *Hutchinson, Charles F.; Hall, Robert E.; University of Arizona. 22p. FSRC #6434.*

Presents findings of 1992 prefeasibility assessment conducted in Haiti to develop preliminary recommendations for food security monitoring. Outlines results of food security and vulnerability assessment, the procedures by which the assessment was conducted, the results of data workshops, and recommendations for next steps.

**Rapid food security assessment. 1992.** *Frankenberger, Timothy R.; Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance; USAID. Famine Mitigation Strategy Paper. 48p. FSRC #6417.*

Describes the purpose of rapid food security assessments and the steps involved in using them for famine mitigation and food security monitoring. Discusses rapid appraisal techniques and the type of data to be collected.

**Alternative approaches to locating the food insecure: Qualitative and quantitative evidence from South India.** 1997. Chung, Kimberley; Haddad, Lawrence; Ramakrishna, Jayashree; Riely, Frank; International Food and Policy Research Institute. 100p. FSRC #6415.

Report on two methods for identifying alternative indicators of food insecurity. Uses data from four villages to demonstrate methodology for identifying alternative indicators. Outlines methodological framework of data collection, discusses study design, presents qualitative and quantitative results, and evaluates data collection process.

**Summary report: Workshop on a baseline food security assessment and food security monitoring system for Haiti.** 1993. Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance; Hutchinson, Charles F.; Hall, Robert E. 18p. FSRC #6325.

Report on workshop focusing on baseline assessment and food security monitoring. Examines baseline and monitoring indicators, uses of food security assessment, and data collection issues.

**Cape Verde food needs assessment.** 1992. Belknap, John; USDA; Ferris-Morris, Margaret. 53p. FSRC #6323.

Findings from food needs assessment conducted in Cape Verde. Discusses nutritional status, agricultural food deficits, role of monetized food aid. Nutritional status includes information on nutritional assessment of vulnerable populations, food and nutrition problems, factors affected nutritional status, and analysis of policies.

**Summary report: Systems analyst and baseline study of the maternal and child health and nutrition program CRS/Kenya.** 1991. Teller, Charles H.; Owuor-Omondi, Lucas; Catholic Relief Services. 36p. FSRC #6251.

Outlines findings of systems analysis/baseline study conducted for maternal child health project redesigning purposes. Includes information on rapid assessment procedures.

**Pre-assessment report of Guatemalan food and nutrition security.** 1994. Manthei, Jennifer J.; CARE/Atlanta. 67p. FSRC #6164.

Needs assessment report on food and nutritional security in Guatemala. Report intended as summary document to be used for drafting topical outline for survey purposes. Outlines information on population, agriculture, urban centers, socioeconomic conditions, health and nutrition, and food security vulnerability.

**Rapid assessment of the food and nutrition security impact of the CARE food programming activities in Eastern Shewa and Western Hararghe.** 1993. CARE; USAID. [50]p. FSRC #6125.

Details findings of rapid food security assessment conducted in Eastern Shewa and Western Hararghe regions of Ethiopia. Includes institutional assessment as well as data on livelihood strategies, coping strategies, consumption, child care, nutritional status, household food and nutritional security. Provides conclusions and recommendations.

**Rapid assessment of food security and the impact of CARE programming in northwest Haiti, March 1994.** Baro, Mamadou; Ashley, Marshall; Chang, Carol; Currelly, John; Gardella, Alexis. 173p. FSRC #6115.

Report on rapid food security assessment and impact of CARE food programs in northwest Haiti. Examines livelihood strategies, coping strategies, consumption, child care, food programming, and nutritional status.

**Mozambique food security in a post-war economy: Rapid livelihood security assessment for Mabote district.** 1995. CARE International Technical Advisors Team for Africa; Diriba, Getachew; Leonhardt, Anne; Cooke, Neol. [100]p. FSRC #6105.

Report on rapid assessment conducted in Mabote district of Mozambique. Details demographic and social structure, production resources, forest foods, coping strategies, market infrastructure, health, and nutrition.

**CARE International in Tanzania, Rapid rural and livelihood security assessment in Shinyanga, Mara & Mwanza regions: September 1995, executive summary.** 1995. CARE. 18p. FSRC #5850.

Assessment of causes of food and livelihood insecurity in selected districts in Lake regions.

**CARE International in Bangladesh, Rapid rural livelihood security assessment Sylhet district, December 1995: Executive summary & Topical outline.** 1995. CARE. [24]p. FSRC #5849.

Summary and topical outline for rapid rural livelihood security assessment (RLSA) in Sylhet district. The RLSA promotes a multi-disciplinary approach in order to integrate contextual socio-economic information on livelihood security, including household food security, mother and child care, health and sanitation, housing, community relations, and education.

**World Vision International food security assessment, Sierra Leone: November 11-25, 1996.** Food Security Program; World Vision International. 35p. FSRC #5743.

Reports on food security assessment conducted in Sierra Leone in November 1996. Presents results of assessment of food availability, food access, and food usage. Provides programming recommendations.

**Vulnerability assessment guidelines.** 1995. 40p. FSRC #5341.

Presents guidelines for conducting vulnerability analyses. Provides background information as well as information on the steps involved in vulnerability assessment work.

**Vulnerability assessment of Zambia: Baseline and current analysis**

**Volume 1: Results and future directions.** 1995. World Food Programme; USAID. [40]p. FSRC #5281.

**Volume 2: Detailed methodology, vulnerability and preparedness maps, and data tables.** 1995. Flamm, Bradley; World Food Programme; USAID. [40]p. FSRC #5282.

Report on vulnerability assessment and baseline study conducted in Zambia. Volume 1 includes information on vulnerability analysis, methodology, and recommendations. Presents vulnerability findings concerning crop risk, market access, coping strategies, and assets. Volume 2 provides details on methodology, vulnerability maps, and data tables.

**Rapid food and livelihood security assessment: In Shinyanga, Mara & Mwanza regions, CARE International in Tanzania.** 1995. CARE International/Tanzania. 152p. FSRC #5266.

Presents report on rapid food and livelihood security assessment in selected regions of Tanzania. Provides information on methodology as well as findings on population, resources, infrastructure, government services, farming systems and production, non-agricultural livelihood strategies, coping strategies, and nutrition and health status. Includes recommendations.

**Rapid food security and nutrition assessment: Georgia.** 1994. CARE; CARE International; USAID. 176p. FSRC #5264.

Reports on food security and nutrition assessment conducted in urban and rural areas of Georgia. Presents findings on livelihood strategies, coping strategies, food consumption, child care, nutritional status, household food and nutritional security, and nutritional status. Provides recommendations.

**Rapid food security assessment: North Kordofan State, CARE International in Sudan.** 1994. Diriba, Getachew; Sutter, Phil; CARE. 108p. FSRC #5256.

Provides information on rapid food security assessment conducted in North Kordofan, Sudan. Details training workshop experience, methodology, and assessment findings. Investigates demographic patterns, household composition, socioeconomic characteristics, community access to infrastructure and government services, and vulnerability of households to food insecurity. Presents framework for food information system.

**Rapid food security and nutrition assessment: Afghanistan.** 1994. CARE/Afghanistan; CARE USA. 275p. FSRC #5254.

Provides report of rapid food security assessment in eastern provinces of Afghanistan. Includes findings and data on infrastructure, livelihood activities, coping strategies, and nutritional status. Discusses methodology.

**Mozambique: Food security in a post-war economy Rapid livelihood security assessment for Machaze, Mabote and Massingir districts: Summary and Annexes, Report One, Report Two, Report Three, Report Four.** 1995. Diriba, Getachew; Leonhardt, Anne; Cooke, Neol; CARE International Technical Advisors Team for Africa. 31p. FSRC #5250, 5251, 5252, 5253.

Report on 1995 rapid food security assessment conducted in several districts of CARE Mozambique's operations. Examines post-war economic conditions; land and tenure ownership; crop production sub-sector; livestock production sub-sector; other sector sources of income; population trends; access to service facilities; market infrastructure; natural resources; health assessment; and nutrition assessment. Offers recommendations.

**Rapid food security and nutrition assessment in the departments of Jalapa, Alta Verapaz and Totonicapan, Guatemala, Title II program institutional assessment: conducted January - February 1995.** CARE International/Guatemala; CARE USA. 32p. FSRC #5247.

Summarizes results of rapid food security assessment conducted in Guatemala. Assessment examined coping strategies of vulnerable groups and nutritional status. Details household livelihood security and causes of malnutrition. Proposes recommendations. Investigates institutional assessment of CARE Guatemala program design, implementation, and evaluation procedures. More detailed report of the assessment is available as well (FSRC #5245).

**Household resources and food insecurity in the departments of Lempira, Intibuca, and La Paz, Western Honduras.** 1994. CARE-Atlanta; USAID. [280]p. FSRC #5246.

Reports on rapid rural appraisal on household food security in various departments in Honduras and institutional assessment of current NGO activities in Honduras. Presents results of assessment of livelihood strategies, coping strategies, food consumption, child care, household food security, anthropometric data, and nutritional status.

**Food needs assessment study for Huila and Cunene provinces, southwestern Angola.** 1994. University of Arizona; CARE. [78]p. FSRC #4833.

Details food needs assessment conducted in southwestern Angola. Presents findings on livelihood systems, food security vulnerability, coping strategies, and nutritional status of children. Outlines recommendations for food aid and development assistance programs.

**Emergency food assessment in Southern Malawi: Emergency assessment of the effects of drought in selected EPAs.** 1992. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 88p. FSRC #4619.

Reports on March 1992 rapid assessment of the impact of drought in southern Malawi. Examines food, health, and water data.

**Methodology for measuring basic needs requirements and identifying vulnerable groups: Kurdistan, Northern Iraq.** 1994. Silva-Barbeau, Irma; Templer, Guy; Ward, Patrick; USAID; Famine Mitigation Activity. 105p. FSRC #4278.

Details information on measuring basic needs requirements and identifying vulnerable groups. Based on assessment conducted in Kurdistan, Northern Iraq, discusses characteristics of the population; economic trends; nutritional and health situation; coping strategies; measurement and vulnerability; targeting food aid; implementation of a sample household survey.

**Report on nutritional and logistics assessment conducted in Cuado Cubano and Moxico Provinces, Southeast Angola by World Vision International, 30 January-11 February 1991.** Moseanko, Rich; World Vision International. 18p. FSRC #3721.

Presents findings of assessment conducted in southeast Angola. Assessment included an examination of infrastructure, nutritional rapid assessments, and food and agriculture surveys.

**Huila joint nutritional/needs assessment survey.** 1991. *League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies*. 15p. FSRC #3373.

Summary of findings of nutrition and needs assessment survey conducted in Huila, Angola. Examines nutrition and socio-economic factors such as food, water, livestock, barter/trade, and health and sanitation.

**Assessing disaster needs in megacities: Perspectives from work in megacities in developing countries.** 1994. *Kelly, Charles*. 13p. FSRC #3220.

Discusses the assessment of disaster needs in relation to megacities. Examines disaster assessment and identification of causes and impacts of disasters. Presents suggestions for improving disaster assessment in megacities. Looks at experiences in emergency urban food security project in Luanda, a food security information system in Haiti, and other programs.

**Charts and matrixes excerpted from rapid food security assessment, Famine mitigation: Proceedings of workshops held in Tucson, Arizona, May 20-23, 1991 and Berkley Springs, West Virginia, July 31-August 2, 1991.** *Frankenberger, Timothy R.; University of Arizona. College of Agriculture, Office of Arid Lands Studies*. 20p. FSRC #2624.

Includes charts and matrixes used for rapid food security assessment as well as paper covering background information on rapid food security assessments.

**Rural household data collection in developing countries: Designing instruments and methods for collecting general household information data , Working Papers in Agricultural Economics.** 1991. *Belbase, Krishna P.; Cornell University*. 36p. FSRC #1725.

Studies methods of data collection of household characteristics and assets in rural household surveys. Covers conceptual issues, methods, and organization.

**Disaster assessment.** 1991. *Stephenson, R.; UNDR0; UNDP*. 40p. FSRC #1308.

Describes the process involved in the gathering and analysis of information about disasters and disaster response. It details the cause, the needs of those affected, and the available resources for responding to those needs.

**Disaster assessment: Trainers' guide.** 1991. *Stephenson, R.S.; UNDR0; UNDP*. 65p. FSRC #1307.

Companion guide to the module on Disaster Assessment and gives basics and specifics on the assessment process (FSRC #1308).

**Vulnerability and risk assessment: Trainer's guide.** 1991. *UNDP; UNDR0*. 54p. FSRC #1306.

Trainer's guide accompanying the module on vulnerability and risk assessment (FSRC #1305).

**Vulnerability and risk assessment.** 1991. *Coburn, A.W.; Spence, R.J.S.; Pomonis, A.; UNDR0*. 57p. FSRC #1305.

Training module designed to increase participants awareness of the nature and management of disasters. Considers the nature of risk, the difference between actual and perceived risk and discusses the techniques by which natural hazards and the accompanying risk of future losses.

**Food needs assessment study for Hula and Cunene provinces, Southwestern Angola.** 1994. *CARE; University of Arizona*. [90]p. FSRC #1114.

Details food needs assessment conducted in southwestern Angola. Presents findings on livelihood systems, food security vulnerability, coping strategies, and nutritional status of children. Outlines recommendations for food aid and development assistance programs.

**Rapid field assessments of food and nutrition security selected CARE programs in the Philippines, Ethiopia, and Peru Summary of methods, findings, and recommendations, September - November, 1993.** *Teller, Charles; Pragma Corp.; CARE; USAID*. 30p. FSRC #1111.

Report summarizes the findings and recommendations of the rapid field assessments of Title II programs conducted in Philippines, Ethiopia, and Peru. It identifies common lessons learned and recommends improvements in Title II programs.

**Maternal nutrition and pregnancy outcomes: Anthropometric assessment.** 1991. Krasovec, Katherine; Anderson, Mary Ann; Pan American Health Organization. 214p. FSRC #1110.

Information and recommendations for identification of anthropometric indicators that can be applied under less-than-satisfactory conditions in developing countries.

**Rapid food security and nutrition assessment: Tajikistan.** 1994. CARE; CDC. 284p. FSRC #1109.

Rapid nutritional and food security assessment was conducted by CARE to provide baseline information to A.I.D. and to give direction for a targeted food distribution program in Tajikistan.

### **FSRC Resources on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)**

In addition to the assessment materials listed above, the FSRC also carries several resources related specifically to rapid rural appraisal (PRA). This following list represents a sample of the PRA resources that may be assistance in the design and implementation of assessment activities.

**Participatory rapid appraisal for community development Training manual based on experiences in the Middle East and North Africa.** 1991. Save the Children; Theis, Joachim and Heather M. Grady; Ford Foundation; International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). 150p. FSRC #5406. This manual is designed to help put on a participatory rapid appraisal training. Includes background information on PRA, PRA tools and techniques, design and implementation of PRA program.

**Rapid appraisal methods.** 1993. Kumar, Krishna (ed.). World Bank Regional and Sectoral Studies. 218p. FSRC#1139. Collection of chapters on rapid appraisal methods. Includes a case study of application of PRA methodology to a community development program in Kenya.

**Regional PRA exchange meeting: Challenging practice attitudes, documentation on the meeting.** October 12-16, 1997, Amman, Jordan. Near East Foundation. 77p. Proceedings from regional workshop focusing on the attitudes and behavior of PRA practitioners. Includes the following topics: presentations by Robert Chambers, current situation of PRA, history of PRA in the region, PRA methodology and processes, behavior and attitude discussions, and community participation methodology.

**Using rapid rural appraisal to study food security: An experience in the Kajiado District of Kenya, case studies.** May 1997. Catholic Relief Services. 74p. Presents results of participatory food security learning activities. Examines the difference between RRA and PRA, outlines methodologies and techniques, and examines case studies.

**Participatory rural appraisal handbook: Conducting PRAs in Kenya.** 1991. National Environment Secretariat; Egerton University; Clark University; Center for International Development; Environment of the World Resources Institute 90p. FSRC #1241. PRA guide intended for village leaders and field extension officers working in local resource management. Provides background information on PRA; data gathering procedures; problem ranking techniques.

**Participatory monitoring and impact assessment of sustainable agriculture initiatives.** July 1998. Guijt, Irene. SARL discussion paper no. 1. IIED. 112p. Presents steps for planning and



implementation of participatory monitoring process for sustainable agriculture programs. Includes descriptions of several participatory monitoring methods.

**Changing views on change: Participatory approaches to monitoring the environment.** *July 1998. Abbot, Joanne and Irene Guijt. SARL discussion paper no. 2. IIED. 96p.* Reviews participatory approaches to monitoring environmental change. Examines PRA and several other participatory monitoring techniques.

**Rural appraisal: Rapid, relaxed and participatory.** *1992. Chambers, Robert. 90p. FSRC #1988.* Outlines the principles, approaches, methods, techniques, and applications of RRA and PRA. Examines the strengths and weaknesses of PRA.

**Whose reality counts? Putting the first last.** *1997. Chambers, Robert. 297p.* Analyzes PRA methodology. Includes theoretical discussion, comparison of PRA and RRA, practical applications, insights from the PRA experience.

**Learning from the poor: A participatory poverty assessment in Kenya.** *May 1996. Narayan, Deepa and David Nyamwaya. World Bank Environment Department Paper No. 034. 65p.* Report on methodology and findings of Participatory Poverty Assessment conducted to complement statistical studies of poverty in Kenya. Data collection methods included PRA techniques. Outlines methodology and findings.

**Can participatory evaluation meet the needs of all stakeholders? Evaluating the World Neighbors' West Africa program.** *Rugh, Jim. Practicing Anthropology, vol. 19, no. 3, summer 1997. 6p.* Evaluates participatory research. Makes use of several participatory techniques, including PRA. Examines methodology, instruments used, advantages and limitations.

**Annex 4: Selected techniques for M&E data collection and analysis - short takes.** *Guidelines to monitoring and evaluation: How are we doing? January 1997. Barton, Tom. CARE-Uganda.* Includes sections on PRA tools such as social mapping, historical mapping, rapid social organization profile, group brainstorming, and ranking exercises.

**Tools for the field: Methodologies handbook for gender analysis in agriculture.** *1994. Feldstein, Hilary Sims and Janice Jiggins (eds). 270p. FSRC #1088.* Handbook on gender-sensitive research tools. Includes case studies of a wide range of research techniques, including PRA.

**Gender is not a sensitive issue: institutionalizing a gender-oriented participatory approach in Siavonga, Zambia.** *1997. Frischmuth, Christiane. Gatekeeper Series No. SA72.16p.* Examines Zambian agricultural extension department's development of a participatory extension program that builds on PRA and takes gender into account.

**Participatory program evaluation: A manual for involving program stakeholders in the evaluation process.** *1994. Aubel, Judi. Catholic Relief Services-USCC. 70p. FSRC#1261.* Manual with guidelines for planning and implementation of participatory evaluation. Includes background on PRA and other participatory methods. Discusses concepts, practical steps, and references.

**World Bank participation sourcebook.** *1996. World Bank. 259p.* Includes sections on World Bank participatory approaches; participatory planning and decisionmaking; techniques to enable the poor to participate; appendices of methods and tools; working paper summaries. Includes sections on PRA methodology.

**Rapid rural appraisal: Social science as investigative journalism.** *1990. Gow, David. Methods for social analysis in developing countries. Finsterbusch, Kurt et al (eds). 20p. FSRC*

#2766. Outlines the PRA socioeconomic data collection methodology for design of integrated rural development project in Afghanistan.

**Rapid assessment procedures: Qualitative methodologies for planning and evaluation of health related programmes.** 1992. Scrimshaw, Nevin and Gary Gleason (eds). *International Nutrition Foundation for Developing Countries*. 528p. FSRC#1057. Covers a wide range of rapid assessment methodology, procedures, and applications. Includes the following PRA articles: applications in health and nutrition; experiences in Africa and India; use in nutrition surveys; comparison between RRA and PRA; use in development research.

**Participatory evaluation: Tools for managing change in water and sanitation..** 1993. Narayan, Deepa; World Bank. 121p. FSRC #1270. Provides policymakers, managers, and planning and evaluation staff with ideas about the participatory process and indicators that can be used to involve community members and others in program evaluation. Includes sections on PRA.

**Toward participatory research.** 1996. Deepa Narayan. *World Bank Technical Paper No. 307*. 265p. Guide to the planning and implementation of participatory research. Includes principles of participatory research, methodology and techniques (including PRA) used in the field, best practices, and checklists.

**PLA Notes (Notes on Participatory Learning and Action).** IIED.

- **Participatory monitoring and evaluation.** *Issue 31, February 1998. 96p.* Contains articles on use of transect walks and chapati diagrams in PRA; participatory community planning; institutionalizing participatory approaches in local NGOs; and participatory monitoring and evaluation.
- **Participation and fishing communities.** *Issue 30, October 1997. 108p.* Use of PRA to assess impact of tannery pollution; rapid food security assessment PRA-based methodology; adapting RRA methods for wetland assessment; use of PRA methods in fisheries management; and PRA for community-based coastal resource management.
- **Performance and participation.** *Issue 29, June 1997. 108p.* Analyzing communication in participatory appraisal; using PRA in organizational self-assessment; using PRA in involving local farmers in agricultural extension; role of PRA in performance/visual arts.
- **Methodological complementarity.** *Issue 28, February 1997. 103p. FSRC #5214.* Role of PRA in understanding traditional knowledge and folklore; PRA and surveys.
- **Participation, policy and institutionalisation.** *Issue 27, October 1996. 93p.* Linking PRA to policy in conflict analysis framework; attitude and behavior change in PRA.
- *Issue 26, June 1996. 73p.* Analysis of impact of macro-economic policies using PRA; PRA in international agricultural research; process observation in PRA.
- **Notes on participatory learning and action: Children's participation.** *February 1996. 90p. FSRC #5214.* Time-related PRA methods for refugee program; use of PRA for community mapping; gender and PRA; and PRA in conflict areas.

**Participatory Rapid Appraisal: NEF Experience and Applications.** *Near East Foundation, Eastern Mediterranean Region. 19p.* Brochure provides overview of PRA methodology and techniques. Discusses issues to consider in selecting PRA, techniques, tools, training, as well as use of PRA for data collection, evaluation, and institutional strengthening.

**A participatory evaluation guide for OIC affiliates.** 1996. *OIC International, Inc. 95p.* Manual designed for use by OIC program managers and staff. Provides overview of internal and external evaluation methodology. Covers logical framework (LogFrame) approach, planning and implementation steps for an evaluation.

### **FSRC Resources on Sampling Methodology and Techniques**

**Chapter 3: Methods of nutritional assessment and surveys. --Nutrition matters: People, food and famine.** 1995. Young, Helen; Jaspars, Susanne. 151p. #7171.

Chapter of book on nutrition issues in famine situations. Chapter 3 discusses sampling methods for nutritional surveys, looking at survey coverage, simple random sampling, systematic sampling, cluster sampling, cross-sectional, longitudinal, and sample design.

**Appendix 2 - Nutrition surveys. --- Health care for refugees and displaced people.** 1994. Mears, Catherine; Chowdhury, Sue. *Oxfam Practice Health Guide No. 9*. 112p.

Section of guide that focuses on the provision of health care in emergencies. Appendix 2 contains information on planning and conducting a survey, including types of sampling methods.

**Survey trainer's guide PVO child survival project rapid knowledge, practice and coverage (KPC) surveys.** 1997. Johns Hopkins University; School of Hygiene and Public Health; PVO Child Survival Support Program. [100]p. FSRC #7238.

Guide developed to help standardize the implementation of PVO Child Survival Rapid Knowledge, Practice and Coverage (KPC) surveys in the field. Covers survey preparations, training survey supervisors and interviewers, conducting interviews, analyzing results, and reporting on findings. Includes information on gathering population data and selecting 30-clusters from the sampling frame.

**Sampling guide.** 1997. Magnani, Robert. *IMPACT Title II Generic Indicator Guides*. 47p. FSRC #7005.

Provides guidance on choosing samples of communities, households, and/or individuals for surveys. Includes information on measurement objectives, determining the sample size requirements, selecting the sample, and analyzing the data.

**Social survey methods: A fieldguide for development workers.** 1995. Nichols, Paul. OXFAM Development Guidelines no. 6. 131p. FSRC #7157. Guide to social survey methodologies designed to help fieldworkers decide when and how to conduct a survey. Chapter 5, Choosing the Sample, discusses issues involved in determining the target population of a survey. Examines sample size in relation to cost and accuracy. Covers methods and techniques for choosing the sample (random, non-random, and repeat sampling).

Nutrition survey: Food security, health and nutritional status analysis of the population of selected districts in Leninabad region and the regions of republican subordination, Tajikistan. 1996. Wustefeld, Marzella; German Agro Action; Emergency Aid Programme for Tajikistan. 100p. FSRC #6902.

Summarizes the findings of baseline survey of food, health, and nutrition situation in selected districts in two regions of Tajikistan. Includes section on sampling design used in the survey. Outlines sampling formulas and methodologies implemented.

**KPC survey instructions.** *Food for the Hungry International*. 56p. FSRC #6951.

Food for the Hungry's guidelines on conducting knowledge, practices, and coverage (KPC) surveys. Includes information on multistage cluster sampling and identification of cluster boundaries.

**Sampling methodologies.** 1997. *Food for the Hungry International*. 10p. FSRC #6952. Food for the Hungry's guide for conducting sampling methodologies and surveys. Provides tips and recommendations for conducting surveys. Covers simple random samples, stratified sampling, systematic sampling, and cluster sampling.

**Field operations guide for disaster assessment and response, version 3.0.** 1998. USAID, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance.

Chapter 2 focuses on assessments. Includes brief section on sampling options (simple random, systematic random, stratified, and cluster sampling). Available at [www.info.usaid.gov/hum\\_response/ofda/fog/FOG\\_v3\\_toc.html](http://www.info.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/fog/FOG_v3_toc.html).

**Sampling for monitoring and evaluation.** 1985. Scott, Chris. *World Bank*. 44p. FSRC #1163.

Focuses on sampling for project monitoring and evaluation purposes. Discusses the following issues: formal versus informal sampling, sample size, sampling from a list to estimate an indicator, sampling from lists for comparison of two rates, sampling when no list of the ultimate units is available, and sample repetition and rotation. Technical supplement to publication entitled "Monitoring and Evaluation of Agriculture and Rural Development Projects" (1982).

**Survey sampling. Community health surveys: A practical guide for health workers.** 1982. Lutz, W. 122p. FSRC #3459.

Second edition of handbook prepared for the International Epidemiological Association. Examines the following: general principles of sampling, list sampling, sampling by numbered tag, stratified sampling, cluster sampling, two-stage sampling, study unit replacement rules, sample size, and drawing a sample of random numbers.

**Sampling methodologies for cost-effective collection of food consumption and expenditure data.** 1988. Zalla, Tom. 42p. FSRC #5121.

Reviews sampling methodologies used in rapid appraisal consumption surveys. Discusses data collection. Presents an approach to sampling that can be applied rapidly, that uses formulas to estimate variances where computers are not available, and that makes use of rigorous methodology.

**Chapter 12, Sampling principles. Inferential statistics: Sampling and probability.** 24p. FSRC #5542.

Discusses the role of probability theory in sample selection, sample representativeness, simple random sample, cluster sample, stratified random sample, sampling frame, nonprobability samples, and methodological problems associated with inferential leaps.

**Knowledge and practice survey, Save the Children/Mali: Child survival VIII, baseline survey.** 1992. Zayan, Ahmed; Laugham, Peter; Kante, Souleymane; Save the Children. 35p. FSRC #5139.

Knowledge and Practice survey in Mali. Includes brief section on sampling methodology, formula used for determination of sample size, and the sample selection.

**Conducting mini surveys in developing countries.** 1990. USAID. Kumar, Krishna. A.I.D. Program Design and Evaluation Methodology Report. 61p. FSRC #319.

Discusses methodologies involved in conducting smaller scale surveys (limited number of variables and small samples). Sampling section focuses on probability versus informal sampling, sample size for probability sampling, probability sampling methods, and informal sampling.

**User's manual for conducting child nutrition surveys in developing countries.** 1992. Quinn, Victoria J. 65p. FSRC #529.

Field manual on data collection in child nutrition surveys. Provides guidelines on anthropometric indicators, survey organization, data collection, data processing and analysis, and data presentation. Brief section on describing the sample when presenting the data.

**Tajikistan: Survey of the household and bazaar economics.** 1996. Save the Children; Birkenes, Robert M. UNHCR. 93p. FSRC #6688.

Reports on survey on economic coping mechanisms of individuals in the bazaar and household economies in Tajikistan. Discusses findings concerning demographics, employment, household income, household expenditures, agriculture, land use, access to credits and markets, and buyers and sellers in the bazaar economy. Includes discussion of sampling methodology.

**Frames for agricultural censuses and sample surveys.** 1996. *Guidelines for the improvement of statistics on women.* FAO. 6p.

Section of publication on the improvement of statistics on women. Focuses on agricultural censuses and sample surveys. Examines agricultural census frame, agricultural list sample survey frames, and agricultural area sample survey frames. Available at [http://www.fao.org/docrep/w0022b/w0022b04.htm#P517\\_50611](http://www.fao.org/docrep/w0022b/w0022b04.htm#P517_50611).

**Section 8.5, Formal surveys: value, design, and implementation.** 1995. *The farming systems approach to development and appropriate technology generation.* Norman, D.W. Norman et al. FAO. 9p.

Section from publication on farming systems approach. Concentrates on formal survey methodology. Includes information on sampling for formal surveys -- biases, sampling unit specification, sample frame preparation, sampling method selection, sample size determination, and sample selection. Available at [www.fao.org/docrep/x0044e/x0044e0a.htm](http://www.fao.org/docrep/x0044e/x0044e0a.htm).

**Analysis of household surveys: A microeconomic approach to development policy.** 1997. Deaton, Angus. *World Bank*. 479p. FSRC #7601.

Examines the analysis of household survey data from developing countries. Considers statistical and econometric methods to tie data and policy. Covers survey design; econometric and statistical techniques; the use of survey data to measure welfare, poverty, and distribution; the use of household budget data to examine nutrition, children, and intrahousehold allocation; role of price and tax reform; and role of saving and consumption in economic development. Discusses the following sampling issues: sample design, sampling variance of the mean, sampling variance of probability-weighted estimators, two-stage sampling and clusters, econometrics of clustered samples, and sample size and hypothesis tests.

If you would like copies of materials that appear on this bibliography, or if you have any questions regarding these resources or other topic areas, please contact

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